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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/678,685	10/03/2003	Darin J. Douma	15436.250.24.1	9973
<div>7590 R. BURNS ISRAELSEN WORKMAN NYDGGER 1000 Eagle Gate Tower 60 East South Temple Salt Lake City, UT 84111</div>				
<div>03/19/2010</div>				
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<div>WONG, LINDA</div>				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/678,685

Applicant(s)

DOUMA ET AL.

Examiner

LINDA WONG

Art Unit

2611

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 December 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-24 and 26-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-24 and 26-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/11/2009 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1-3,6-7, 9-12,19-20,24-26,28,29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Khoury, Jr. et al (US Publication No.: 20040042504) in view of Lutz (US Patent No.: 4276548).
 - a. **Claim 1**, Khoury, Jr. et al disclose
 - "a demultiplexer arranged to receive a clock signal from the phase locked loop, the demultiplexer being configured to convert the serial data signal to a parallel data signal based on the clock signal." (Fig. 2, label 48a as the demux and label ck1 as the clock from the phase locked loop, wherein label 48a outputs parallel signals Dout1 and Dout2.)Lutz discloses:

- Khour, Jr. et al fails to disclose the limitations of the PLL.
- ii. Lutz discloses
- “a controller chip that includes a phase locked loop adapted to operate in a hunting mode and a locked mode” (Fig. 1, label 10 shows the controller chip, label 14 as the phase locked loop, Col. 3, lines 49-65 discloses the hunting period occurs when the output on line 44 is random or noisy nature and the lock detector and timer senses the random nature of the synchronization signal, label 44 as shown in Fig. 1.)
 - “wherein, the phase locked loop is further adapted to assert a synchronization signal in the hunting mode when a hunting frequency passes through a data signal frequency” (Col. 3, lines 49-55 discloses hunting occurs when the synchronization of the frequency of the internal oscillator is not synchronized with the frequency of a coherent component of the difference signal.)
 - “wherein the phase locked loop is further adapted to keep the synchronization signal asserted as long as the phase locked loop is locked onto a data signal” (Col. 3, lines 49-65 discloses the phase locked loop outputs a constant level DC signal when the is synchronized. “Lock detector and timer includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on the line a stabilization signal of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized.”)

- “a timing circuit adapted to measure a period of time that the synchronization signal is asserted and to produce a lock signal if the synchronization signal is asserted for at least a specified period of time” (Fig. 1, label 16 shows a lock detector and timer. Col. 3, lines 49-65 disclose “Lock detector and timer includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on the line a stabilization signal of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized.”) It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a PLL as disclosed by Lutz et al in the clock data recovery for controlling the demultiplexer as disclosed by Khoury, Jr. et al so to efficiently synchronize an input signal with the internal clock, thus producing a clock output that will match the data rate of the input signal.
- b. **Claim 2**, Lutz discloses “the timing circuit is an analog timer comprising a capacitor and resistor network.” (Fig. 3a, label 16 shows the lock detector and timer, wherein the block has a network of resistors and capacitors.)
- c. **Claim 3**, Lutz discloses “the timing circuit comprises a transistor for resetting the timing circuit” (Fig. 1, label 18 is a timer for resetting the timing circuit, label 16, wherein the timer has a transistor, label 342.)
- d. **Claim 6**, Lutz discloses “an input level detector that compares the synchronization signal with a reference signal and produces logical signals within the timing circuit”. (Fig. 3a, label 16, timing circuit, shows an operational amplifier or comparator, label 300, for receiving the synchronization signal, label

- 44, and comparing the signal with a reference signal, input to label +. Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input.")
- e. **Claim 7**, Lutz discloses "a comparator that receives a signal from the capacitor and resistor network and a reference signal as input and that outputs the lock signal to the host device based on the value of the reference signal compared to the signal from the capacitor and resistor network". (Fig. 3a, label 16, timing circuit, shows an operational amplifier or comparator, label 300, for receiving the synchronization signal, label 44, and comparing the signal with a reference signal, input to label +. Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input." Fig. 3a, label 16 shows a network of capacitors and resistors connected to the comparator or operational amplifier, label 300.)
- f. **Claim 9**,
- i. Khoury, Jr. et al disclose a PLL or clock data recovery unit for synchronizing a data signal with a data frequency "corresponding to a rate of data encoded in a data signal". (Paragraph 27 discloses the PLL recites the data signal. Since the PLL synchronizes using the data signal, wherein the data

signal comprises its own data rate, the data frequency would correspond to the data rate of the data signal.)

ii. Khoury, Jr. et al fail to disclose the limitations of the PLL.

iii. Lutz discloses

- “an output adapted to couple to a host device” (Fig. 1, labels 22,24 as the output, label 10 as the host device.)
- “a controller chip having a phase locked loop that is adapted to operate in a hunting mode” (Fig. 1, label 10 (PLL and connected components) shows the controller chip, label 14 as the phase locked loop, Col. 3, lines 49-65 discloses the hunting period occurs when the output on line 44 is random or noisy nature and the lock detector and timer senses the random nature of the synchronization signal, label 44 as shown in Fig. 1.)
- Hunting mode “in which the phase locked loop briefly asserts a synchronization signal when a hunting frequency passes through a data signal frequency”. (Col. 3, lines 49-55 discloses hunting occurs when the synchronization of the frequency of the internal oscillator is not synchronized with the frequency of a coherent component of the difference signal.)
- “and the phase locked loop also being adapted to operate in a locked mode in which the phase locked loop asserts the synchronization signal so long as the phase locked loop is locked onto a data signal” (Col. 3, lines 49-65 discloses the phase locked loop outputs a constant level DC signal when

the is synchronized. "Lock detector and timer includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on the line a stabilization signal of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized.")

- "a translation circuit adapted to convert the synchronization signal from the controller chip to a lock signal usable by the host device" (Fig. 1, labels 16,18,20 converts the synchronization signal from the controller chip, label 14 to a lock signal usable by the host device, labels 22,24,12.)
- "wherein a logic level of the lock signal is asserted when the phase locked loop is locked onto a data signal and is de-asserted when the phase locked loop asserts the synchronization signal in hunting mode." (Fig. 1, label 16 shows a lock detector and timer. Col. 3, lines 49-65 disclose "Lock detector and timer includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on the line a stabilization signal of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized." Lines 49-55 disclose the hunting mode occurrence.) It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a PLL as disclosed by Lutz et al in the clock data recovery as disclosed by Khoury, Jr. et al so to efficiently synchronize an input signal with the internal clock, thus producing a clock output that will match the data rate of the input signal.

- g. **Claim 10**, Lutz discloses "the translation circuit comprising a timer adapted to measure a period of time that the synchronization signal is asserted." (Fig. 1, label 16 and 18 for resetting the timing.)
- h. **Claims 11,12**, Lutz discloses "an input level detector that compares the synchronization signal with a reference signal and produces logical signals within the timing circuit". (Fig. 3a, label 16, timing circuit, shows an operational amplifier or comparator, label 300, for receiving the synchronization signal, label 44, and comparing the signal with a reference signal, input to label +. Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input.")
- i. **Claim 19**, Lutz discloses
- "a timing circuit adapted to measure a period of time that the synchronization signal is asserted using at least a capacitor, wherein the timing circuit is further adapted to generate an output signal having a voltage across the capacitor" (Col. 3, lines 55-60 discloses "Lock detector and timer 16 includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on a line 46 a (stabilization signal) of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized." Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input." Col. 8,

lines 19-22 discloses "A predetermined time after synchronization is achieved, the potential developed across capacitor 318 will rise to a level which will trigger timer 18 ..." Fig. 3a, label 318 shows the Voltage of the output would be across the such a capacitor. Fig. 3b, label 18 shows the timer, which sends information to label 16, Fig. 3a, through label E.)

- "a comparator circuit adapted to compare the output signal with a reference signal such that a lock signal is not asserted unless the comparison of the output signal with the reference signal indicates that the period of time that the synchronization signal is asserted exceeds a minimum period of time" (Col. 3, lines 55-60 discloses "Lock detector and timer 16 includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on a line 46 a (stabilization signal) of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized." Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input.")
- Wherein the capacitor is "arranged to discharge when the synchronization signal is asserted and to charge when the synchronization signal is not asserted" (Col. 8, lines 55-67 discloses when the PLL synchronizes the internal clock with the data signal, the capacitor discharges. Since the capacitor discharges when the PLL is synchronized, the capacitor would charge when the PLL is hunting.)

- j. **Claim 20**, Lutz discloses "the timing circuit comprises a transistor that is controlled by the synchronization signal for resetting the timing circuit such that the capacitor discharges." (Fig. 1, label 18 is a timer for resetting the timing circuit, label 16, wherein the timer has a transistor, Fig. 3b, label 342. Fig. 3a, label 16 shows the synchronization signal controls the lock detector and timing component, label 16. Based on the information from the synchronization signal, label 16 outputs information to label 18, timer, where the transistor determines resetting mode.)
- k. **Claim 24**, Lutz discloses "an input level detector that passes the synchronization signal to the timing circuit when the synchronization signal exceeds a reference voltage." (Col. 3, lines 55-60 discloses "Lock detector and timer 16 includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on a line 46 a (stabilization signal) of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized." Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input." Col. 8, lines 19-22 discloses "A predetermined time after synchronization is achieved, the potential developed across capacitor 318 will rise to a level which will trigger timer 18 ..." Fig. 3a, label 318 shows the Voltage of the output would be across the such a capacitor.)

- I. **Claim 28**, Lutz discloses "the capacitor is arranged such that a voltage across the capacitor is an average of the synchronization signal over a period of time". (Col. 9, lines 12-25, discloses when line 352 is low, the capacitor is charging for a predetermined time. Col. 8, lines 8-22, discloses the timer 18 is triggered after a period of time where synchronization has been achieved. Col. 8, lines 55-64 discloses the synchronization state of the PLL causes a low potential on line 352, and as discussed above, line 352 determines the charging of the capacitor. When the state is changed, line 352 is changed. Thus, the predetermined amount of time the capacitor is charging depends on the amount of time synchronization is achieved. Thus, the voltage across the capacitor would be an average of the synchronization signal over a period of time.)
 - m. **Claim 29**, Khoury, Jr. et al discloses "the data encoded in the data signal is digital data encoded with data encoding circuitry." (Paragraph 1 discloses aligning data bits, wherein paragraph 2 discloses transmission of the data bits (digital data) from a transmitter to receiver. Khoury, Jr. et al's invention receives data bits through a data channel from a transmitter, the transmitter will encode the data bits in the signal prior to transmission. Example of such a transmitter is Patent No.: 5079770 or 20030195645. An encoder is inherent in the transmitter that sends data bits over a data channel.)
3. **Claims 14-16,27** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art (pages 2-5) in view of Lutz (US Patent No.: 4276548).

a. Claim 14,

- i. Regarding the limitations, "in response to the asserted lock signal, sampling data from the data signal" and "extracting a clock signal from the data signal" and "using the extracted clock signal as a reference for converting the sampled signal into synchronized data to be read by the host device", The admitted prior art discloses a microcontroller for sampling the data, extracting a clock signal from the data, using the clock as a reference for synchronizing the data, wherein the synchronization is performed using a PLL as described in paragraphs 6 and 7. Paragraph 6 discloses "once the clock is extracted and the data is sampled ..." This indicates an asserted clock is used for sampling the data signal.)
- ii. The admitted prior art fails to disclose all the PLL functionalities.
- iii. Lutz discloses
 - receiving an asserted synchronization signal from a phase locked loop, the phase locked loop disposed on the controller chip (Fig. 1, label 10 shows the controller chip, label 44 as the synchronization signal outputted from label 14, phase locked loop.);
 - determining whether the synchronization signal is caused by the phase locked loop locking onto a data signal or by the phase locked loop passing a hunting frequency through a data signal frequency (Col. 3, lines 49-65 discloses the hunting period occurs when the output on line 44 is random or

noisy nature and the lock detector and timer senses the random nature of the synchronization signal, label 44 as shown in Fig. 1.)

- asserting a lock signal if the phase locked loop has locked onto the data signal (Col. 3, lines 55-60 discloses the lock detector and timer determines whether the synchronization signal is stabilized after a predetermined period.) It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use a PLL as disclosed by Lutz in the admitted prior art for sampling data signal so to effectively monitor the condition of the PLL and the state of synchronization, thus reducing cost and allows for accurate detection of when a frequency/phase difference has occurred.

b. **Claim 15**, Lutz discloses

- i. "measuring a period of time that the synchronization signal is asserted" (Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input.")
- ii. "determining that the synchronization signal is caused by the phase locked loop locking onto the data signal if the period of time that the synchronization signal is asserted is greater than a specified period of time." (Col. 3, lines 55-60 discloses "Lock detector and timer 16 includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for

developing on a line 46 a (stabilization signal) of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized.")

- c. **Claim 16**, Lutz discloses "comparing the asserted synchronization signal with a reference signal to determine if the asserted synchronization signal is produced by the phase locked loop locking onto a data signal or by the phase locked loop passing a hunting frequency through the data signal frequency." (Col. 3, lines 55-60 discloses "Lock detector and timer 16 includes suitable circuitry for sensing the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on a line 46 a (stabilization signal) of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized." Col. 3, lines 49-55 describes the hunting mode.)
 - d. **Claim 27**, the admitted prior art discloses "wherein the data signal is an electronic data signal, the fiber-optic transponder further comprising circuitry to convert optical data signal to the electronic data signal". (Paragraph 3) It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to combine the components found in Lutz as discussed in claim 9 and components of a fiber optical transponder as disclosed by the admitted prior art so provide information to a computer using fiber optic cables so to provide efficient synchronization within a computer system.
4. **Claim 4** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Khoury, Jr et al in view of Lutz as applied to claim 1, in view of Transistors Non-Patent Literature.

- a. **Claim 4**, Lutz fails to disclose the type of transistors used in his timer, however, Transistors Non-Patent Literature discloses transistor is at least one of a PNP and NPN bipolar junction transistor (p. 3, The NPN Transistor). Because NPN transistor are well known in the art as low cost transistor with low power consumption at low voltage levels, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate a NPN transistor as disclosed by Transistors Non-Patent Literature into the combined invention disclosed by Lutz.
5. **Claim 21** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Khoury, Jr et al in view of Lutz as applied to claim 19, in view of Transistors Non-Patent Literature.
 - a. **Claim 21**, Lutz fails to disclose the type of transistors used in his timer, however, Transistors Non-Patent Literature discloses transistor is at least one of a PNP and NPN bipolar junction transistor (p. 3, The NPN Transistor). Because NPN transistor are well known in the art as low cost transistor with low power consumption at low voltage levels. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate a NPN transistor as disclosed by Transistors Non-Patent Literature into the combined invention disclosed by Lutz.

6. **Claim 26** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Khoury, Jr et al in view of Lutz as applied to claim 19.

a. **Claim 26**, Lutz discloses

- “the capacitor is coupled to the transistor such that current flows through the transistor to charge the capacitor when the synchronization signal is not asserted at a rate faster than a rate at which the capacitor discharges through a resistor coupled thereto” (Fig. 3b, label 342 as the transistor, label 360 as the capacitor, Col. 8, lines 45-67 describes the functionality of the circuit shown in Fig. 3b, label 18. Col. 8, lines 64-67 discloses the transistor provides a path to discharge the capacitor when the PLL has synchronized the data signal to the internal clock. This indicates the capacitor will charge when the synchronization signal is not asserted. As described in Col. 8, lines 45-67, when the potential on label 352 is high, the transistor is saturated, causing the transistor to act as a short. A certain amount of current will pass through the shorted line as well as the capacitor. When the potential on line 352 is low, the transistor is turned off or the switch is open. The total amount of current will pass through the capacitor, thus the capacitor will charge at a higher rate than the discharge rate.)
- “the comparator circuit is adapted to assert the lock signal when the voltage across the capacitor exceeds the reference signal” (Col. 3, lines 55-60 discloses “Lock detector and timer 16 includes suitable circuitry for sensing

the random nature of the lock signal and for developing on a line 46 a (stabilization signal) of predetermined period after the lock signal has stabilized." Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input.")

- Lutz uses a NPN transistor wherein it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a PNP transistor since the functionality of a PNP is the inverse of the NPN and can perform the same functionalities, thus allowing the circuit as soon in Fig. 3b to provide timing information, wherein the timing information would efficient locking information.

7. **Claim 17** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Lutz as applied to claim 14, in view of Rumbaugh (US Patent No. 6275144).

a. **Claim 17**,

- i. Lutz discloses "comparing the lock signal with a reference signal to produce the lock signal useful by a host device". (Fig. 3a, label 16, timing circuit, shows an operational amplifier or comparator, label 300, for receiving the synchronization signal, label 44, and comparing the signal with a reference signal, input to label +. Col. 8, lines 8-15 discloses "lacking the random excursions, the signal will no longer cause the potential developed at the

inverting input of the operational-amplifier 300 to exceed the potential developed at its non-inverting input." Fig. 1, labels 22,24,12 shows the host device.)

- ii. Lutz fails to disclose the host device is connected to a fiber optic transponder.
 - iii. Rumbaugh discloses connection using fiber optics. (Fig. 3 shows the connections. Col. 4, lines 39-41 discloses a fiber optic interface device.) It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to connect the system as shown by Lutz to a fiber optics device as shown by Rumbaugh so to provide better and quicker transmission.
8. **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lutz in view of Khourdy, Jr et al as applied to claim 7, further in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990.

a. **Claim 8,**

- i. Lutz fail to disclose a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value.
- ii. IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 discloses a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value (see part 3 and figure 2). The

disclosure further states that this scheme has the advantage of providing a stabilized synchronization acquisition (part 3, lines 2-3). Because of this advantage it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the phase lock as disclosed by the IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 into the combined invention of Lutz and Lee.

9. **Claims 13,22,23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Khoury, Jr. et al in view of Lutz as applied to claims 12,19, respectively, in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990.
 - a. **Claim 13**, Khoury, Jr. et al and Lutz fails to disclose a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value. However, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 discloses a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value (see part 3 and figure 2). The disclosure further states that this scheme has the advantage of providing a stabilized synchronization acquisition (part 3, lines 2-3). Because of this advantage it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the phase lock as disclosed by the IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 into the combined invention of Lutz and Lee.

- b. **Claims 22, 23**, Khoury, Jr. et al and Lutz fails to disclose a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value. However, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 discloses a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value (see part 3 and figure 2). The disclosure further states that this scheme has the advantage of providing a stabilized synchronization acquisition (part 3, lines 2-3). Because of this advantage it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the phase lock as disclosed by the IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 into the combined invention of Lutz.
10. **Claim 18** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in view of Lutz as applied to claim 14, respectively, in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990.
- a. **Claim 18**, The admitted prior art and Lutz fails to disclose a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value. However, IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 discloses a comparator includes feedback that changes a logical level of the lock signal output to the host device when the value of the lock

signal changes by some value greater than a hysteresis threshold value (see part 3 and figure 2). The disclosure further states that this scheme has the advantage of providing a stabilized synchronization acquisition (part 3, lines 2-3). Because of this advantage it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the phase lock as disclosed by the IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, May 1990 into the invention of Lutz.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- a. Meltzer (US Publication No.: 20030112915)
 - b. Lee (US Publication No.: 20020094054)
 - c. Eom (US Publication No.: 20020084859)
 - d. Nishimura et al (US Patent No.: 6392641)
 - e. Knechtel (US Patent No.: 4933959)
 - f. Francis (US Patent No.: 5541556)
 - g. Yamaguchi et al (US Patent No.: 4535306).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LINDA WONG whose telephone number is (571)272-6044. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Payne can be reached on (571) 272-3024. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Linda Wong
3/13/2010

/David C. Payne/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2611